FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22.

Speeches of Hon. Joseph F. Schone ald and Hon. Thomas & Hendricks at the Mass Comvention of the 20th.

TREPORTED BY CHARLES W. STAGG.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH E. M'DONALD. Mr. MeDonald swid: FELLOW CITIZENS: I wish on your account as well as my own, that I had time to engage your attention somewhat at length upon the present occasion; but pressing engagements have comorder that I might appear here in your midst and say to you that we men of Indiana who have fol lowed the Democratic flag in years gone by, through evil as well as good report, stand firmly this day as we have always stood shoulder to

shoulder in adherence to Democratic principles. We have entered upon the third year of a bloody, disastrous civil war. Two venrs ago, the people of this country when their flag was assailed rushed to the field in defense of that flag; not stopping to ask questions, but believing in the simplicity and honesty of their hearts, that the men who were controlling the destinies of the nation would be true and faithful to their trust. Two years have passed away; in that time, we have marshalled armed hosts and have waged buttle with the enemy on a frontier of not less than fifteen hundred miles Battles have been fought, that in any other country would have overthrown monarchs and changed dynasties; and yet, so far as real progress is concerned, we have scarcely made a mark upon the map of this country. And in the meantime, while almost literally nothing has been accomplished toward putting an end to the rebellion, those to whom have been committed the reins of government have so mismanaged the affairs of this country that the great question that to day most occupies the public mind, is-not will the Republic be saved, the Union and the Constitution restored as they once were-but the all absorbing thought now is-will not the people of the North themselves lose the priceless boon of liberty?

How many men are there under the sound of my voice who have left their plow standing in the furrow to come up to day to the capital of the State? From the crops you have left unplanted, from your shops, from your stores, from your daily labor you have come to take solemn coun sel together; and shall any man tell me that these assembled thousands of the bone and sinew of the country-the solid men of Indiana are not true to their country and willing to stand by the Constitution? When this party that is now in power undertakes to denounce you and me with the brand of treason, they are themselves the veriest traitors to their country. To say that more than one half of the best men in Indiana are withing to overthrow and destroy the best Government the world ever saw is a vile falsehood and a slander that should blast the lips that ut-

What, then, has brought you here to-day? answer - the simple conviction that the party in power has shown itself atterly and entirely incanable of managing the aff irs of the country. We come together as freemen, to consult one another in regard to those great questions which agitate the public mind; we come to exercise our rights; to avail ourselves of those peaceful remedies which the Constitution guarantees to us. All this we mean to do. We have a right under the Constitution itself to assemble together and demand at the hand of those in power the speedy redress of grievances, and we have a right, when the proper time shall come, to put them out of power by the perceful means of the ballot box. and that we intend to do.

At no time before the present in the history of our country has it ever been questioned that the people had a right to meet together in a lawful and perceful way to consult in regard to the common welfare. Now it is a fundamental principle of our Government that whenever a majority of the people so determine, they have a perfect right to alter and change their government in such manner as they see proper. We have a right to canvase the acts of the men who are in power, and if they do not conduct the affairs of the country in an acceptable manner, we have a right to displace them.

But we are told that we must not discuss the measures of the Administration in the conduct of the war lest we interfere with its success in putting down the rebellion. I tell you my friends, the truth is, the Administration has done nothing toward putting down the rebellion. On the contrary, the weapons of the South have been sharpened by the policy at Washington. It is this that has welded the people of the South together as one man; it is this that has brought about division and discord in the North. I know of no man on this earth who holds more dear that I. the sacred emblems of our great and glorious Government: who has been more disposed to worship at the feet of those noble men who framed it, or who feels a deeper interest in the preserva tion and perpetuity of our free institutions than I do myself. But if the men now in power really de sign the restoration of the Union and the preser vation of our national liberties, all I have to say is, their policy is not calculated to carry out their

designs.

Look at some of the results of this policy. When the war commenced there was a divided South and there was a firmly united North. The sound of the first gun fired at the national flag. waving over the ramports of Fort Sumter, united the hearts of the people of the entire North as the heart of one man At the same time there was discord and division among the people of the South. President Lincoln himself said in his message to Congress, that in his judgment, there was a majority of the people in favor of the Union in every Southern State with the single exception of South Carolina. Where are those South ern Union men now? Why is it that their voices are not heard? It is because the unjust and injudicions policy of the Administration has left them no alternative but resistance to the Government It started out with the decistation that it would make no terms with traitors. What wonder is it t'at the Southern people should be united? It must be either a victor's wrenth or a felon's grave There was no hope of peace, no possibility of reconciliation.

Fellow citizens: I for one have always been in favor of the prosecution of this war under such a line of policy and upon such principles as were adapted to render it successful in the restoration of the Union. I have desired to see it conducted on the principles of the Crittenden resolutions so as to separate the people of the South in feeling and Praction from the leaders of the Rebellion Wie fum, as well as science in war, would say to us-divide your enemy if you would conquer him. That would be the plain dictate of common sense; but on the other hand, the entire poliev of the Administration has been directly the other way. When it proposed to emancipate the slaves of the South, the Southern people needed no more to convince them that they had nothing to hope from the justice of the Administration. That satisfied them as well as true hearted think ing men in the North, that while the Administra tion would unquestionably put down this rebellio if by that they could accomplish the emancipa tion of the slaves, yet if they could accomplish only one purpose they would prefer to free the negroes and have a Southern Confederacy upon our horder. They saw that the war was not being

same cruse brought about at once unity in the

South and division in the North

Fellow Citizens: In view of these facts, the great question which presents itself to us to day Is. What are we to do? How are we to act? My friends, permit me to say to you that it is not every unconstitutional act of legislation, nor yet every lawless usurpation of power that will justify a great people in asserting that great and ultimate right of revolution which is their only remedy when all else has failed. We have seen the disposition that was manifested by this Republican narty when they aped by their complet the secession acts of Jeff. Davis and his crew. The reople of Indiana at the last October elec-tion, by a majority of over ten thousand votes, decided against the policy of the Administration. They elected Democratic State officers and a decided Democratic majority in each branch of the Legislature, Now, if these Republicans had really been as much opposed to secession and revolution as they pretended to be, they would have submitted to the will of the people and allowed the Democratic Legislature to enact such flames, and their flesh to the eagle." laws as they thought best. But instead of that this factions minority began to exact terms from the majority almost as soon as the session was opened, and finally ten days before adjournment they left their seats and went to Madison, where they organized a mock Legislature and spent the remainder of the session. In my judgment, they

stone i too soon-they ought to have gone fur-

ther-they belong on the other side of the Ohio

river, and if the present orders that are now in

meity party were going to pass laws that were this occasion, which I shall do very briefly. unconstitutional military law. Well if it was un- doctrines and measures which it now advoconstitutional there were the courts to which they cates. might resort and by whom the unconstitutional | Let me ask you to day, my friends, whether, law could have been easily set aside. But what in looking over the record of the past political were the objectional features of that military bistory of the country, you can put your finger law? The principal one they urged was that in upon a single instance of Democratic policy of the organization of the militia the power to ap | which you are a shamed, or which you would alter point the officers was taken out of the hands of if you could? Are you not all content to-day the Governor and committed to the hands of the with the past policy of the Government so far people. Was there snything wrong in that? as it has been influenced by the Democratic par Could not the appointing power be safely con | ty? Then if you are proud of the glorious past;

fided to them? The arms designed for the arming of the militia | that elapsed between the election of the immortal of the State, which had been distributed by the Jefferson and that of Abraham Lincoln, why Republican authority upon purely political prin- should you now think of turning your backs upon ciples, were to be recalled. It is a fact worthy of the Democratic party? Men have the assurance notice, that up to the present time, so far as to stand up and tell us that it is our duty to arms have been distributed for the purpose of abandon this organization. I tell you, gentlearming the militia, they have in all cases, with men, as I love my country and would wish well out a single exception, been distributed solely to ber interests, I would stand by the Democratic Republican organizations My own opinion is, party. The history of the country admonishes that in times like this, we need no armed militia us to stand firmly by the Democratic party at all, but if we are to have them, we do not want | Could I look backward over the past and see but them as armed political organizations. Well, the a solitary instance in which the operation of Republicans of the Legislature, fearing the effect | Democratic ideas had brought dishonor or misforof this law upon their policy and their future | tune upon my country, I would not advocate its career, undertook to repudiate their obligations existence for another hour But if, on the other and to secede from the performance of those du hand, the past history of the country sustains the ties which they owed to the people who had elect | principles and measures adhered to by that grand ed them. I do not undertake to say that they old party, then I have another suggestion to have not in the arming of the militia executed make: What principle or doctrine of the Demothe bare letter of the law upon the statute book, cratic party should you now abandon in order but what I say is, that there has been all along that you may become a better citizen or a truer an enjust discrimination against the Democrats friend to your country? of the State. And it is very easy to see why it Upon this subject of slavery the doctrine of the has been so. If I should get a commission to Democracy has uniformly been, "No interventaise a company of volunteer militia I do not sup tion." We have always held that Congress had

sides, I think, eighty two House bills and some piness of this whole people thirty or forty Senate bills were in before it

wanted the appropriation made, but they wanted Union be restored?

and they are gone. n.an for any office than the best man in any other rebellion.

about how I am going to vote at the next election. pass a law recognizing the Republics of Hayti and as long as that is lest, we will use it. Free in dignity to the American Government, and speech, a free press, and a a free ballot box, are equally entitled to the respect of all nations. vone inalienable rights; and as long as they are They provided Ministers to reside at the courts left unimpaired, your Government is just what it of Hayti and Liberia, and made arrangements should be. The storm will pass by; and when it also to receive, with becoming respect, the Minis gone, all will be well; but, if, on the other isters who should be sent from those Governments hand, you are driven to armed resistance and to represent them in the court at Washington. revolution as the only means of securing the re | All this costs us a great many thousand dollars. dress of your grievances; if you are compelled (an important item one might think, in times at last to break up this Government and make likes these, but small indeed compared with what all our hills and valleysbattle fields; then even it | contractors make now and then) and when it is that shall remain, will be but the charred and lition gentlemen to represent the sovereignty of blackened remains of whatever is good and great the American people in the sable courts of Hayti in the present or glorious in the past. Then you and Liberia, and received in return some good will have to commence over again, for the past is looking regroes to represent them in our capital, lost. Let me dissuade you then from harboring and for our officers of Government to hold social. Abide by your constitutional remedies, free I want to know how that helps to put down the speech, free press and a free ballot box. In rebellion? probably less than two years from to day the Another thing. They passed a law that the State Government of Indiana will be all that we Southern people should not be allowed to go in can call our own. Therefore, let every man feel to the Territories with their slave property. I

away from all ideas of revolution. It is a matter the same rights the Northern people had You shall come after us, that these difficulties and quired. They were acquired by the common these evils shall be removed without any resort to blood and treasure of both sections. The South the last remedy. But if the time ever comes as well as the North fornished men and means and when it shall become our duty to vindicate blood of the Northern boy and of the Southern our rights by means of an armed resistance, I boy mingled together on the sands of Mexico know the people of Indiana, I know the spirit of they slept beneath the same test, fought shoul her Democracy, and if that time ever does come, der to shoulder upon the battle field and when I know you will vindicate yourselves like men. I the conflict was over they were buried side by say to you to day -maintain your rights.

sections of this State. They may occur again, will take all this territory for ourselves and the but let no Democrat be the first to engage in South shall have none of it. I said that it was them. Do not allow yourselves to become enan- the act of the highway man, and not of the honest, gered because they call you harsh names I do Christam, patriotic man. waged for the Union, but for the negro, and the not believe a Republican could possibly make Let me try to bring this matter home to your me mad by calling me any name, no matter how minds by means of a simple illustration. Three

insulting or undeserved the great source of all the troubles that have improve the place and prepare it for cultivation. come so heavily upon us, and they know it They clear away the timber, build tences and themselves. It is that which makes them so erect buildings upon the land, and after three or spiteful against us. Therefore, whatever epithet | tour years have been employed in this way, two they may see fit to apply to you, do not you call of the men begin to find fault with the third: say them names in return. Call them by whatever they do not like the kind of hands he employs to name ther wish to be known, and if they call you work on the farm, and they will take the whole you "Butternuts," well and good; let them do themselves. What then would happen? This that; you can dignify any title they may give third man who has been thus summarily and uncan be invented, and in less than six months time | into the Temple of Justice and would there make it will be a mark of infamy and reproach. Say his plea to a jury composed of twelve of you to them in all fearlessness, "We are all here to honest men, and he would say to you; "I helped gether." We have as much at stake as they; to clear that farm-I helped to build the fences our rights are equal to theirs, and our rights are and to roll the logs and to prepare the land for all we ask. Let them not trample these rights cultivation;" and if you twelve jurors did not so far under foot that there can be no more for being in a verdict restoring that man his just and bearance; if they "rob us of name and pursue us lawful rights, you would go out of that court

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Mr. Hendricks said:

ticipate as one of the speakers on this occasion. We had expected, as you are aware, distinguished gentlemen from other States to be present and the Territories and taking their property along

force in Indiana had been vigorously enforced in event you would not have expected to be ad their case, every man of them would have been | dressed by one of your own fellow citizens of Iudiana. But inasmuch as we have been disap-What was the pretext of these Republican pointed in this respect, I have thought it was bolters for this conduct? Why, they said the ma perhaps my duty to consent to address you on distinctful to them, and unless they have them | Heretofore ever since I became a voter, I have marantees that all their demands should be met thought the Democratic party was right. Withthey were going to withdraw. Now that is just in the last year, however, it has not been, as what the South did. There was not a single heretofore, an opinion with me. On the contrastep in the progress of their secession that they ry, it has ripened into a conviction, and I now did not ape the conduct of Jeff Davis and his know that the Democratic party is right-right as crew. They said the Democrats had passed an tried by the record of the past, and right in the

if you are sati-fied with the policy which guided There was another objection. It was this: the destinies of this country for the sixty years

pose many Republicans would put down their no right to interfere with it in any manner, but names upon my muster roll; and I apprehend that it should be left to the people of every State most of you Democrats would feel equally loth to regulate it according to their own pleasure. It to sign a muster roll for some of these Republi- the people of a State or Territory wish to have can gentlemen. Yet, singularly enough, when slavery, the Democracy said their will was soy we Democrats come up for our share of the pub- ereign in regard to that matter, and that their lie arms they had all been distributed to the Re will was final and conclusive. That has always been the doctrine of the Democratic party; and I But there was another reason. They did not tell you, my friends, that if that principle had run away until that military law was dead and been recognized in Congress and in the several buried. On the 22d of February that bill was States, our flag would to day have been unsullied left among the unfinished business. The next and untorn, our national banner ornamented with day the great Republican Mass Meeting was held | thirty four glittering stars, and peace and har here and speeches were made, assailing, in the mony would have reigned over every portion of most bitter terms. Democratic measures and our country. There would be no blood discoloring our streamlets-we would be an united and The next morning the Republican members happy people Now some of these Republican bolted-left their seats never to return. The gentlemen will tell you that all this is untrue, yet m litary bill, as I said before, was dead already in their heart of hearts they know it is true-they It required a two-third vote to get it through, know that if we had all stood firmly by this great and that the Republicans had in their power to principle it would have preserved the Union of prevent without leaving their seats at all. Be | these States, and the peace, prosperity and hap

It is said by some that we should not do any Therefore it is plain to see that they did not thing except what tends to put down the rebelrun away to defeat the passage of the military lion. Nay more they say, we should scarcely dream except for the purpose of putting down What did they run away for? I will tell you the rebellion. I am willing for one, to be mea-The Committee of Ways and Means had brought | sured by that standard, but I want to put these in a bill moking an appropriation of one hun | Republican gentlemen to the same test. During dred thousand dollars for the purpose of taking the continuance of this war, from its commence care of our sick and wounded soldiers. The bill ment to the present time, my heart has continu provided that that fund should be placed under ally vearned for the restoration of the Union. the control of the Treasurer of State, who is him | This Union does not belong to the Republican self an old soldier, who fought in Mexico and who party; it does not blong to Mr. Lincoln; it is your was the most proper person to have control of Union; it is my Union; it is the glorious inheritthe matter. Well, the Republicans ran away ance that came down to us from our fathers, and simply to keep from having to face the music no man or set of men may claim it; it is the upon that bill. They dared not vote against it, Union which gave us a flag, representing on its and they would not vote for it because it was a azure sky a sparkling star for every State. This Democratic measure. The Democrats had pro Union belongs to us all, and I want to see it revided liberally for the comfort of the sick and stored, so that after all the simple question at iswounded volunteers. The Republicans could sue between myself as an individual, and I have not vote against the bill, but they could not get | no hesitancy in saying, between the Democratic their thoughts off that corruption fund. They party and the opposite party is-how can the

to have the distribution of it in their own hands. I claim that the Democratic party has always and that is why they could not vote for the bill. been strongly in favor of the restoration of the They have all along been busily engaged in cir | Union and in favor of that policy which was alone culating their insidious poison into the minds of likely to bring it about; whilst at the same time, our soldiers ever since the beginning of the war, the opposite party if not in fact opposed to the and when we undertook to take the power to do accomplishment of that object, have at least folso hereafter out of their hands by placing this lowed a course of policy not likely to being it fund in the hands of a Democrat, and an honest about. How much I would give to see this i man, they bolted. They have done their work famous rebellion put down, I cannot express. I believe I would cheerfully give up all that I pos-It is now two years before we the people of the sess on earth, and what little of hope I have for United States can change this Federal dynasty at | the future—nav, more, I believe I would be willthe ballot box, and it is a long two years. In the ling to give my life itself, if I might only have the

meantime, my countrymen, what duty devolves privilege of seeing my country where it once was upon us? These temporary usurpations of pow And now, I want to ask the gentlemen of the er, these orders, these arbitrary arrests, galling opposite school, those who tell us that we should as they may be, still leave in our hands a fearful | do and say nothing that does not tend to put remedy for these wrongs. It will still be in our down this rebellion, how the measures adopted power, when the time shall come for action, to by the present Administration at Washington and put these men out of power at the ballot box. by Congress have helped to put down the rebel Until that time comes, it is your privilege to dis | lion? And in the first place, I would like to cuss freely and fully all these great and important know how it helps to put down the rebellion, to questions of national policy, and then calmly de | set the negroes free in the District of Columbia posit your ballots and hurl these men from their and compel you and me to pay taxes for that places, one and all, from the highest to the low | purpose. When the plan is fully carried outest. I always vote the Democratic ticket. It is the negroes all set at liberty and sent forth to bemy deliberate conviction that the poorest and come worthless vagabonds in our midst-I then most humble Democrat in the land is a better would know how that has helped to put down the

party, and therefore just as soon as I know who Another thing: The Republican Congress of our men are that are in the field, I know just the United States saw proper in its wisdom to The ballot box is our remedy for these wrongs; and Liberia as independent Governments, equal you shall succeed in vindicating your rights, all all done-when we have sent some of these Abo in your minds any thought of such results. friendly intercourse with-when all this is done

that he is a conservator of the peace inside of his do not believe in that law and shall be in favor of its repeal; for, I believe that in the acquisi-But let me urge you to turn your thoughts tion of that territory the Southern people had of the utmost importance to us and to all who recollect how our national Territories were acwhen peaceful remedies will no longer avail us, for the accomplishment of that object. The side in the same grave. And in view of all this, Disturbances have already taken place in some when at the close of the war the North said, we

of my neighbors buy a piece of land costing each I believe in my heart that they themselves are of them a hundred dollars. They go to work to Copperhe ds " let them do it; and if they call thing entirely out of his bands and manage it But they may select the best name that lawfully dispossessed of his rights would come

with beagle," we will give "their root to the bouse twelve perjured, damned souls. Now, gentlemen, if that is your verdiet in a case like that, why, upon the highest principles of honor and conscience, would it not be the same in regard to the rights of the thirty four great States of this Republic, all equal and soy My Fellow Citizens:- I did not expect to par- ereign? You know it would. I do not believe. therefore, in the justice of that law which prohibits any portion of the people from going into address the convention, and of course in that with them. But waiving all that, after that law

is passed, how in the name of reason and common sense does that help to out down the rebellion? We, as Democrate, are willing to be tried by the standard the Republicans have set up, but we wish to put them to the same test and see if ev erything that they have done has helped "to put

down the rebellion "

The plain truth is that these unjust laws of message to Congress, said that in his opinion, in before them.

all the Southern States except South Carolina Speaking of the acts of the Government, and so, was it not plainly the duty of the Administration the condition of the State, the writer says: changes of success largely in his favor.

hands of the Secessionist would be, "Why, don't evil often produces an improvement. you see that this Administration has done all it possibly could do to take away our rights of The Government made up its mind to ignore as suddenly as did the clad warriors on the Scot | The press, disloyal civic officers, professors of tish hills, as sung by the immertal poet, universities, municipal authorities, the tribuna's and taking their lives in their hands of justice, and the whole organism of State, went to the South to fight, as they supposed, un | were accused by the reactionary party of producder the Crittenden resolution. At that time ing the conflict, which meant nothing else than Jefferson Davis commanded an army not exceed- that the people in all their moral and intellectual ing at the atmost, three hundred thousand men, relations, are opposed to the favorite system of and he had done his best. Our army went on government. Such a condition of things is the ward toward the South, and penetrated to the basis of that anarchy of the mind which undervery centre of some of the cotton States, and mines States. how were they received? They, themselves, tell When such a state of things continues from us that at almost every other house they were month to month without a change of government met by a friend and treated in the kindest possi or of system, which is the only means to unite ble manner. Why was this? It was because at the Gordian knot, then the whole amount of the that time almost every other man in the South evil becomes apparent when a foreign conflict to liberty. They direct a copy of the resolutions was a Union man. Now ail is changed The threatens. In such a situation, every one feels Administration adopted a policy that united the what it is to have a people and a Government hundred thousand, at every step we take we are opposed to one another-when the apprehension confronted by Jeff Davis, with an army of more of coming danger drives men to the very brink than six hundred thousand men. What do you of that desperate hope which seeks in the worst think of this policy? I do not like it. I find the road to the better, fault with it because it weakens the arm of my How near to this precipice we have drifted, no

thinks the Democratic party is not right, he should reason for so doing, men dwell affectionately not go with that party; but if there is any man upon the idea of a proximate danger, and an who thinks that the policy of the Democracy is other, when a danger really menacing us is the policy best adapted to restore the Union, then shorn of half its terrors by dreams of fancied se we say it is his duty as an American citizen and curity. an honest man to labor for the success of Demo- | One thing, however, is certain. A State must cratic principles and measures, no matter what not speculate in such doubts of dangers likely to

What means must we make use of in order to State, upon such a possibility, when, in its in secure the success of these principles? We must ternal and external relations, it actually provokes have a free ballot box; and, if we are allowed to fate, have that, then we must have in addition a free In such a situation, patriotism, in imposing the press and freedom of speech in order to make it duty of truthfulness, compels the assertion that effective; and if we can only have these, I can a change of policy or Government becomes evexpect to see ere long the return of all those men | deceive ourselves with the idea that the menace | the Presidential chair, a Democratic Congress in rates them is too wide to be filled up by extrane-Washington and a Democratic Legislature in In- ous means

we do not propose to discuss at this time. We better order of things. In the interior, the peohope it will not be long. In the meantime, let ple have been treated with too much contempt to us be true and firm True to the Constitution, be easily moved to hearty co operation, even with cheerfully obedient to all laws made in pursuance ministers of their own choosing of it, and give the Administration a cordial support in all its acts that really tend to the mainten ance of the Constitution; but when your rights avoidable; if it does not take place soon, we drift are invaded by public speeches and by your bal into that anarchy of the mind which condemns lots, send up a voice which the Administration States to pass only through the severest school cannot choose but hear.

From the Mississippi Squadron.

Mississippi Squappon May 20, 1563. ED. STATE SENTINEL: On the 18th inst. Gener al Ellett's marine brigade moved out of the Ohio into the Mississippi, en route for Greenville, La , the Mississippi river bear on its broad bosom a of men in possession of power. more splendid pageant, and never did so many splendid boats contain so much splendid goodfor nothingness-so much filth and want of con-

Lieut. Commander Phelps went up vesterday in command of the tin-clads, up the Tennessee. Should be retain this temporary command, Capt. . P. Foster will take command of the Eastport The news from the neighborhood of Vicksburg and one of the finest camps in all Rebeldom | river The wells are but three miles from Canton, on ton and his Rebel host is said to be at Elwards' burg is doomed. We all down here have confi- from the Sulphur Springs on the left to the mouth

yet have some hope for Hooker. I hear that Mr. W. A Gorman, late Brigadier tempt to capture this city. in the Federal army, and late dealer in cotton at | The celebrated guerrilla chief Mosby, with a Helena, A.k., was up in Indiana lately, pitching force of 1,800 cavalry, is at Aldie and Upperinto the Sentinel and into "W C F." You are used to these things and can bear it, but alas! city, and the latter thirty miles north of General for me. What shall I do? The duels are played Lee's left wing. He s no doubt reconnoitering out: I never was on the Tom Hyer order, and for General Lee, with whom he is in commubesides if I was, how could I dare to meet a man injection who had his horse's head shot off at Buena Vista. The whole of the territory between the Poteand who, with the bloody garments of the lamen- muc and the Rappahannock, and between the ted Captain Kinder, strutted the streets of New Orange and Alexandria Railroad and the Blue Orleans, and who ever since has drawn a pension Ridge, is virtually in the possession of the Confrom the Government for what happened twenty federates, since we have no troops there further old via sagu? Then besites I might have to west than Centerville, nor further south than the meet the redoubted Capt. Lundermon, the hero Occoquan River Indeed, so hold are Mosby's of every flight that has presented itself since the troopers that, on the 14th inst, several hundred war of Mexico un to that of Mustreesboro, armed of them trotted down the Leesburg turnpike to a with the wardrobe of two or three Mexican seno | point within five miles of the Chain Bridge! In ras or senoretas. If Gorman or Cartis want to formation of this fact was immediately brought sur the cotton question, I am in; and before I to General Halleck. His guards at that point begin on a big scale, let me remind Gen. Gor | were doubled; the gans in the forts at the tele du man of the acrest of Capt. Brown of the tin clad | pont were loaded, and the artillerists there slept gupbent Forest Rose, for not obeying his order. on their arms. The planks on the Chain Bridge in protecting a transport in stealing a cargo of were taken up, in the fashion that used to be cotton below Helens. Let the General tell who done in the fell and winter of 1861, when the it was, James or Dick, who paid Capt. Brown Confederates were at Munson's Hill and Center \$100 hush money, and let the righteous Gorman ville; and they are still up. If Mosby's cavalry tell us how much dough McMahan and John should make a dash at the Chain Bridge to day. Cannons made out of cotton under his protector- they could not cross, because there is no floor on ate. Do. Mr. Gorman: do General

vis t the purlieus of Indiana and the West, to en | should succeed in getting his army between Washighten the Butternut organization. She is said ington and Hooker's army at Falmouth; because to be a symmetrical creature. Does she want to Gen Heintzelman is here with his 30,000 troops; marry? She is also said to show a well-knit and Gen. Stahl, with his troops, is at Centerville; frame I wonder who was the lucky observer? and we have 15,000 troops at Bultimore to fall think if she would visit Brown county, the back upon as a reserve force. But what must be Copperheads would at once yield to the Napole | thought of an administration that cannot keep onic mould of her jaw-from what I have seen of the enemy at the distance of twenty miles from her speeches, she is all jaw. She is compared to its capital? Semirimas, Haphaeston, &c. The first was a parbarian, the latter kept his hair well greased. I am told since her advent. McClellan is in hysteries, and that Jeff. Davis and Beuaregard say it is no use knocking, the thing is up, that they really can't withstand this efforciess and modest erson had better give Fremont a wide berth, or he will have her contracted for and put into his cof-

with the building of iron clads. McCord & Seymour: Brown built the Tuscumbia.

THE TUSCUMBIA.

After a most rigid examination of the character of the Tuscumbia's injuries, it has been pronounced doubtful whether she can be repaired this side of Mound City, or St. Louis. Her wheels are so badly "sunk" that she cannot be I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this properly straightened without being put upon the evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard Porter states some facts that go to show that her which has brought dishonor upon our country. It as well as they should have done. The timber It hears upon its front a conscious violation of used in her construction was not of the kind con- law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of tracted for, and, as was the case with the Chilli- detailed informers, shrinking from the light of cothe from a similar cause, when a ball struck day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated what should have been the best kind of oak, ex- bore him away to military trial, conducted withhibited a disposition to jump out of their places, out those safeguards known to the proceedings Capt. Shirk's report may cause an investigation of our judicial tribunals. The transaction inthat will not result favorably to the builders of volved a series of offenses against our most sacred the Tuscumbia.

From the Philadelphia Age. The Liberty of the Press in Prussia-An Historical Lesson.

The Berlin Volk's Zeitung (People's Gazette) of April 16th, last, contains an editorial le der. an "Admonition" to the King's Government, from which we deem it proper to furnish our read e-s an extract. They will see from it how a peowhich I have been speaking, this one sided poli- ple living under a monarchy dare to speak to cy of the Administration has helped to strengthen | their hereditary sovereign and his satelites in a the rebellion. Mr. Lincoln, in his first regular period of danger, and with the prospect of war

there was a Union majority Now if that was the necessity of the people to think and reflect tion to endeavor to strengthen the hands of the Under such circumstances a singlular state of Union men in the South, and thus enable them | mental anarchy is introduced, which, in the midst to bring the erring States back into the Union of their daily occupations, fastens on the conagain? The Administration, however, in its sciousness of the people. Everybody feels "it wisdom, saw fit to adopt a contrary line of poli cannot remain so." In such a situation a State cy, and what has been the result? Two years cannot weather the least disturbance or danger ago if the Union min of the South and the hot | The voice and life of the people follow a different blooded secessionist had happened to meet, they direction from the Government, and there is no would in all probability have had a lively dispute point of union between them. Such a situation if not a serious controversy on the subject of the makes the people look upon the most indefinite Union, and the Union man would have had the future as a blessing, "if it only puts an end to the present order of things." In such a condition of But now let the same argument come up be things, the people at last seize in despair on the tween the same two men and the weaton in the thought that in the history of States the greatest

property?" Two years ago, at the call of the the real cause of the evil, and to throw the re-President, five hundred thousand men leafed up sponsibility on everything they could think of.

South And to day, instead of an army of three who do not understand each other, or who are

one, at this moment, can be prepared to say Now if there is any man in this assembly who There is a period when, without the slightest

his former political associations may have been pass by without harm; and, least of all, must a

tell you what you may expect to see You may ery day more and more necessary. We must not who really love their country, to the ranks of the of a foreign war would bring about a general Democratic party. We shall see a Democrat in fusion of public opinions The gulf that sepa-

After past events, even a popular Administra How soon we may hope to gain such a victory, tion would have quite enough to do in restoring a

A change of government and of system is unof adversity on the road to improvement

This is the language of a Prussian paper, published in the Prussian capital, under the eves of the Prussian King! If General Burnside were military commander of Berlin, would be not have the editor arrested, tried by military commission, and sentenced to transportation for life? Instead of that, the Volk's Zeitung and its editors still liveprotected by that system of ethics which even unand other guerrilla haunts. Never before did der an absolute government controls the action

From Washington.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL LEE'S ARMY TOWARD THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16. Since my letter of May 12, some new develops decidedly good, viz: the capture of Jackson, ments have come to light respecting the move-Raymond, &c., &c. Raymond and Jackson are ments of Gen Lee's army. The damage done to Hinds county, and even if General Banks has Southern railroads was more superficial than senot the occupation of Jackson, he occupies the rious, and is already repaired. Trains of cars post-oak region of Mississippi, and right on the now run from Fredericksburg to Richmond, and railroad leading from Vicksburg to Jackson, and from Richmond and Lynchburg to Gordonsville, the immediate neighborhood of the Cooper's and from Gordonsville across the Rapidan to Wells, a celebrated Mississippi watering place, Culpepper, and thence to the Rappahannock

The main body of Gen. Lee's army is still at the railroad. The situation of General Pember | Char celiorville and Fredericksburg, and his right wing still at Port Royal, but his left wing has Station, a very low, sickly, swampy place, and been advanced from Gordonsville to Culpepper. one that he can but temporarily occupy. Vicks | and now extends along the Upper Rappahannock, dence in our naval and army officers, and even of the Rapidan on the right. There is every in dication that he is preparing to make a bold at-

the bridge for the borses to walk on. I melet that you must urge Miss Dickinson to The capital is probably safe, even if Gen. Lee

> From the New York Express, Remonstrances on Vallandigham. The remonstrances of the people begin to come

in from all parts of the land, the friends of per-Miss Dickinson, that her absorbent and differential sonal liberty and of law everywhere being in moexpression is too much for them, and even poor tion. One of the most significant of these Fremont is done for, as we are told Miss Dick meetings is from Albany. Intellect, position and political power spoke, as well as numbers. Hon Eras us Corning presided. The Hon. Amasa J. Parker (ex Judge) spoke, with Hon Francis I beg the publication of the annexed paragraph | Kiernan, M C. from Oneida, and others. The to still further show the outrageous conduct of following very important and significant letter Republican contractors and others connected was received from the Governor of the State, Mr.

> THE AREEST OF VALLANDIGHAM IS, IF APPROVED, A REVOLUTION ALBANY, May 17 .- The following is the letter of Governor Seymour to the Vallandigham meet-

ing on Saturday night: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16. dry docks. Capt. Shirk in his report to Admiral to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act builders did not perform their part of the contract is full of danger to our persons and our homes. her turret, the bolts securing her iron plating to the house of an American citizen and furtively rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes

punishment, not for an offense against law, but erty. I this proceeding is approved by the Gove ament, and sustained by the people, it is not COMPLAINTS OF THE ORGANS OF merely a step toward revolution-it is revolution: it will not only lead to military despotism-it es-

> It is a fear alth ng to increase the danger which some months' treatment in this way, which the patient now overhangs us, by treating the law, the judici- bearswith great fortitude for fear of exposure; he is disary and the State authorities with contempt. The charged, or discharges himself, with an irritable uretor, people of this country now wait with the deepest of a disease of the neck of the bladder.

against unreasonable searches and seizures; is

pronounced sentence without trial, save one,

which was a morkery, which insulted as well as-

wrongel. The per; etrators now seek to impose

with most solemn solicitude HORATIO SETMOUR.

The resolutions adopted point to the devotion the right of free discussion. They say that in utmost rigor of the law. the election of Mr. Seymour the people condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and call upon the President to restore Mr Vallandigham to be sent to the President, with the assurance of the desire of the meeting to support the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the renellion.

AMUSEMENTS. METROPOLITAN HALL. Benefit and last appearance of the favorite Artistes, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1863, Will be acted, by request, the fine Comedy in 5 Acts of LONDON ASSURANCE.

To-morrow, benefit of Mr. F. G. White. Lady and Gentleman 75

boorsopen at 7 /2 o'clock. Performance a nence at 8 precisely. AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE!

By O. FOOTE, Auctioneer.

SIX BUILDING LOTS. Near the Center of the City, of the Post office.

WILL BE SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON saturday, at 10 o clock A. M., May 30, 1863, unless previ usly sold at private sale.

The ground is on Ohio street, near Mississippi street, being in Lot No. seven (7), and the south half of lot In lanapolis, subdivided into six lots, for which see post-The lots are each 32 feet 6 inches in front and rear, by 91 feet deep, to a 10 foot alley. The sale will take place on the ground. If any or all of the atove lets are unsold at the time above named,

The prices of these lots at private sale can be ascertain-

ed by application at the office JOHN S. SPANN. Real Estate Agent. S W. Corner Washington and Meridian sts, Indianapolis, May 20, 1863.

FEED STORE. NEW FEED STORE.

157 East Washington Street, (IN LITTLE'S BLOCK.)

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, BEST qual ties Flour, Corn-meal, Shorts, Bran, &c. Artiles delivered to any part of the city, free of charge. Terms, Cash. FREDERICK WINKLE. my21-d5t&wtf

FOR SALE. FOR SALE! PAY PONIES AND BUGGY

WISH TO DISPOSE OF MY BAY PONIES AND Buggy. They are perfectly safe and gentle and may be driven by the most timid female. Sold for no ault but because I have no further use for them. I may be found at Tominison's & Cox's Drug Store,

WHOLESALE CROCERS. AQUILLA JONES. J. A. VINNEDGE. MAGUIRE, JONES & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

WRIGHT, BATES & MAGUIRE, WHOLESALE GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Nos. 7 & 8

BATES HOUSE BUILDING.

TE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE AND complete stock of Greceries on hand, and new ar-We have the largest and best Grocery House in the West, and are seiling goods at very low rates. In addition to our stock, in store, we are just receiving, direct from importers,

150 Bags Choice Coffee, 50 Hogsheads Sugar, all grades, 300 Barrels Refined Sugar, all grades, 117 Bbis Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars, 75 Half Chests Tea-Green,

20 Half Chests Tea-Black, 150 Barrels N. O. Molasses- new crop, 40 Barrels Golden and Honey Syrups. 350 Barrels Lake Salt,

120 Half Barrels White Fish,

50 Boxes Cheese-new. Al o, a large stock of Wooden and Hollowware Brooms, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Essence Coffee, Soda, MAGUIRE, JONES & CO., Indianapolis, Ind

BOOTS AND SHOES. DON'T PASS THIS BY!

THE BRANCH STORE

H. BEHRISCH. NEW YORK, SELLS CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

NEW YORK PRICES.

THE FACT THAT THIS STORE IS CONNECTED with New York, assures customers that they will always find prices, as well as styles, to correspond with the metropolis. Remember the place, SPENCER HOUSE BLOCK. On Ill note street, near Union Depot.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Ludium's Specific,

for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Whites Strictures FOR THE CURE OF

GENERATION. must be accepted or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property, will vades all classes of society—both male and female, rich hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such and poor, both married and single. Although so trouble military rulers as may be placed over us, while some in fiself, so distressing and sometimes fatal, it is a our constitutional guarantees will be broken were than the disease itself. The common fashionable down. Even now the Governors and Courts of treatment is first to deprive you of all business; then some of the great Western States have sunk into comes a course of starvation-living on bread and tea, insignificance before the despotic powers claimed | water greek, or some kind of slops; you must hen be bled, and exercised by military men who have been cupped or leached, combined with nauses ing medicines, injections. lotions, outments, and warm fomentations. Every few days the medicines are changed; and after

anxiety the decision of the Administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support on toose diseases, and is quite pleasant to take, and which in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked effectual remedy, that makes a rapid and permanent cure. to pour out our blood and our treasure. The without regard to diet, drink or exercise, except wrestaction of the Administration will determine in line, jumping or over-straining. This remedy is unthe minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put feetly safe, as it is purely vegetable. It contains no merdown rebellion at the South, or destroy free in-stitutions at the North We look for its decision and if you are careful in wrapping up your paste, you will have no taste or smell from it, so that you are not deprived from going into company, or being detected by

This is no quack medicine, but a remedy discovered and shown by the Democrats during two years of civil used with immense success by a regular physician, and war, and express a determination to sustain confidently recommended to the unfortunate.

CAUTION—None is genuine without the signature of the Union; denounce the assumption of military the proprietor, W. F. Davidson, around the box. All inpower in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; assert fringements of trade marks will be prosecuted with the

W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor. Sold by Druggists generally.

ATTORNEYS.

CHAS. W. STAGG.

Attorney at Law

NO. 6 TEMPERANCE BALL,

mch19-'63-dly

MILLINERS.

MISS J. DOYLE

Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dress Circle and Parquette...... 50 cents B GS LEAVE TO INFORM THE LADIES OF INover No. 9 Bates House Block, West Washington street. Miss, Doyle intends keeping a Paris Millinary Emport in, where at all times may be found the best assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, French Flowers, Plumes, Bridal Wreaths and all goods usually to be found in a first class establishment. Miss boyle intends making indianapolis her permament residence, and will at alltimes keep the best and most desirable goods to be found in he market. The patronage of the public is respectfully

NOTICE.

TO TAX PAYERS. TOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN THAT THE COMMON Monday, June 1st. 1863, at 75 o'clock P. M., to hear the complain's and equalize the assessment of 1863. The ssessment can be found at the Assessor's office, at No. 14 New & Talbott's Block, on Pennsylvania street, south

CYRUS S. BUTTERFIELD. NOTICE.

No. eight (8), in square No. thir y-two (32), in the City of Notice to Carpenters and Stair Builders.

And to the Public. they will be offered and sold to the highest bidder on the | T EWIS KOLB, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL JOB I Turner, on Georgia street, between Pennsylvania TERMs. -one half cash in hand; the balance in one and and Meridian, is prepar d to execute all sinds of Turning, two years, in equal parts, with interest, to be secured by in the best manner, and at reasonable prices.

I keep constantly on hand stair ballusters and Newel Posts, and turn them to order. All work done promptly

> All kinds of carving will be done at the same place by apr 9-dim LOUIS SIMON & EROTHER. CROCERIES.

E. B. ALVORD. J. M. CALDWELL. H. B. ALVORD.

ALVORD, CALDWELL & ALVORD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

LIQUOR DEALERS

-AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Are in DAILY receipt of fresh goods.

Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, a large and assorted stock of

Coffee, Sugar.

Molasses, Ny rup.

Rice, Tea, Naite.

Glass, Woodenware.

Soups, Candles, March.

Raisins, Cigars, Tobacco.

Mackerel, White Fish, Cordage, Twine, Cotton Varns, Dye-Stuffs,

Nutte, Figs. Dates, fellies. Brandy.

Gin, Rum, Wines, Whisky,

Notions of all kinds, and

Plantation and Boker's Bitters.

THE RESERVE AND RESERVED IN Particular attention given to the sale of

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

68 East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.